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Agenda item 29
Effects of atomic radiation

Letter dated 10 January 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to bring to your attention General Assembly resolution 61/109, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December 2006. In paragraph 14 of the resolution the Assembly invited those Member States that desire to join the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to inform the President of the Assembly of their interest before 28 February 2007. Such requests are to be considered at the sixty-second session of the Assembly.

You may know that the Republic of Belarus is the country most severely affected by the Chernobyl disaster. Last year the international conference on the theme "Chernobyl 20 years after: strategy for recovery and sustainable development of the affected regions" was held in Minsk. The Conference noted substantial experience accumulated by Belarusian experts in overcoming the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster and the volume of scientific data on the impact of nuclear radiation collected and systematized by Belarusian scientists.

In this regard, the Government of the Republic of Belarus believes that the experience and knowledge it has accumulated would be a significant contribution to the activities of the Scientific Committee and, through its mechanisms, would better serve the interests of the peoples of the planet.

May I request that you inform all States Members of the United Nations of the interests of the Republic of Belarus in joining the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and make all necessary preparatory arrangements for the further consideration of the question of its membership on the Scientific Committee, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 61/109.

(*Signed*) Andrei **Dapkiunas**

07-22714 (E) 010207

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Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 31 January 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to yet another provocative action by the Republic of Turkey against the Republic of Cyprus, specifically the threats and attempted intimidations contained in a statement issued by the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 30 January 2007 regarding the Cyprus Government's decision to initiate procedures for oil and gas drilling on the continental shelf of Cyprus and other activities within its exclusive economic zone. It should be stressed that the relevant decisions of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus are in full conformity with its sovereign rights stemming from the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The said statement of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which it has formalized an unprecedented campaign of disconcerting and tension-oriented articles published recently in the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot press on this issue, following a similarly provocative declaration by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Mehmet Ali Talat, constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and sovereign rights of the Republic of Cyprus. Moreover it constitutes not only a dangerous provocation and a threat to the regional peace and stability, but also an unconcealed and irresponsible violation of fundamental principles of international law, of norms of jus cogens and of the letter and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

In fact, the Charter of the United Nations upholds in no uncertain terms the prohibition of the threat or the use of force in international relations, principle that has acquired the status of peremptory norm of general international law (jus cogens). The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all Member States, and all Members, in order to ensure themselves the rights and the benefits resulting from membership, must fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

All States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State and from any intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.

07-22894 (E) 050207

Having already flagrantly violated these very principles and norms in 1974, Turkey prefers to be oblivious to the fact that the international community has clearly rejected and refused to accept the faits accomplis of its illegal military occupation of the northern part of Cyprus and its attempts to destroy a member of the United Nations, namely the Republic of Cyprus, through the establishment of the purported state of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus". In fact, with resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984), the Security Council called for the respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Cyprus and considered the declaration, which purported to create an independent state in northern Cyprus, as legally invalid.

Instead of implementing these Security Council resolutions and complying with the international law, Turkey prefers to insist on its attempts to erode the said resolutions and upgrade the status of the illegal entity in occupied Cyprus, by now claiming that the legally invalid "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" has a say and legal rights over the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Cyprus.

Furthermore, it should be stressed that Turkey's claim of rights and interests on the question of oil and natural gas in the continental shelf or the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Cyprus have no foundation in international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Such a claim is a sheer manifestation of the arrogant behaviour of a country which asserts might as right. It reveals the real motives of Turkish policy towards Cyprus, which are not the often-proclaimed protection of the Turkish Cypriots, but the furtherance of Turkish expansionist designs and exploitation of the natural resources of Cyprus.

In addition, Turkey has no right whatsoever to challenge the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone or the continental shelf between the Republic of Cyprus and its neighbouring States, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and in areas that are neither opposite nor adjacent to Turkish coasts. It is a well-known fact that Turkey stands as an exception within the international community by being against and not respecting the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which constitutes the codification of customary international law.

In that respect, the Government of Cyprus has no doubts about the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus over the maritime areas surrounding the island and the natural resources therein and rejects any claim by the Government of the Republic of Turkey to the contrary. It should be emphasized that the Government of the Republic of Cyprus is resolved to protect its rights through all appropriate channels, including recourse to the Security Council and/or other international organs.

As far as the tardy alleged sensitivities of the Republic of Turkey about the solution of the Cyprus problem, which are expressed in the aforementioned statement of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it should be noted that this goal is not going to be achieved through the display of Turkish belligerence, threats and blackmails, but through the demonstration of the necessary political will.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas D. **Mavroyiannis**

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General Assembly
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Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 2 February 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 2 February 2007, addressed to you by Mr. Kemal Gökeri, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex), forwarding the letter of Mr. Mehmet Ali Talat, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-22933 (E) 050207

Annex to the letter dated 2 February 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey herewith a copy of the letter dated 2 February 2007 addressed to you by Mr. Mehmet Ali Talat, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) M. Kemal **Gökeri**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosure

It has come to our attention that the Greek Cypriot administration, which purports to be "the Government of the Republic of Cyprus", has recently concluded an agreement with Lebanon on the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone, which undermines the rights and interests of the Turkish Cypriot side.

It should be stated, at the outset, that the Greek Cypriot administration does not represent the entire island or the Turkish Cypriot people. It neither has the legal right nor the legitimacy to claim to represent or act on behalf of Turkish Cypriots who are represented by their own elected representatives and live under their own administration. This has been further evidenced by the fact that the referenda on the Comprehensive Settlement Plan conducted on 24 April 2004 were separate and simultaneous, underlining the fact that each side represents itself and no one else and has equal right and say on the island of Cyprus and its future.

There is no doubt that the Turkish Cypriot people, who were the equal partner in the 1960 Republic of Cyprus and would again be the political equal of the Greek Cypriot people in a future comprehensive agreement to be reached under the auspices of your good offices mission, have equal right and say on the natural resources on the land and sea areas of the island of Cyprus. It would be remembered that the Greek Cypriot administration had concluded a similar agreement with Egypt in 2003, which was objected to by the Turkish Cypriot side for the very reasons mentioned above.

In view of the foregoing, this agreement signed by the Greek Cypriot administration under its purported capacity as the "Government of the Republic of Cyprus", is null and void and is not, in any way, binding on the Turkish Cypriot people or the island as a whole.

Moreover, the signing of such agreements, as well as the statements made by the Greek Cypriot authorities continue to undermine stability in the whole Eastern Mediterranean region.

In fact, recent developments have shown the urgency of a final comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue that will enable all Turkish and Greek Cypriots to benefit jointly from the island's resources. Therefore, all parties concerned should strive for enhancing prospects for a final and comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Ali Talat**
President

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Security Council

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Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 6 February 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations during the period from 22 to 31 January 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-23070 (E) 070207 080207

Annex to the identical letters dated 6 February 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Air violations

On 22 January 2007, between 0810 hours and 0900 hours, four enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the occupied Sha'ba farmlands in a northerly direction as far as Hasbaiya and circled over the southern regions. They then departed Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab.

On the same date, between 0900 hours and 1400 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre in an easterly direction and circled over the southern regions. It then departed Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab.

On the same date, between 1115 hours and 1420 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Yaroun and circled over the southern regions. It then departed Lebanese airspace over Rmaich.

On the same date, between 1410 hours and 1710 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Al-Naqoura and circled over the southern regions. It then departed Lebanese airspace over Rmaich.

On 23 January 2007, eight enemy Israeli warplanes and three reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over regions of the South, Chekka, the Bekaa and Tripoli as follows:

At 0200 hours a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rmaich and departed Lebanese airspace at 0325 hours. At 0810 hours a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab and departed Lebanese airspace at 1530 hours over Rmaich. At 1037 hours two warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab and departed Lebanese airspace at 1048 hours over the sea off Chekka. At 1049 hours, four warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Rmaich and departed Lebanese airspace at 1150 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura. At 1054 hours, two warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tripoli and departed Lebanese airspace at 1115 hours over Kfar Kila. At 1655 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab in a northerly direction and departed Lebanese airspace on 24 January 2007 at 0125 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

On 24 January 2007, between 0745 hours and 1640 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab and circled over the South region. It then departed Lebanese airspace over Rmaich.

On the same date, between 1131 hours and 1430 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over the South region. It then departed Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab.

On 25 January 2007, between 0727 hours and 1107 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Biyada and circled over the southern regions. It then departed Lebanese airspace at 1107 hours over Al-Naqoura.

On the same date, between 1052 hours and 1112 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tripoli as far as Chekka and circled over Chekka and Tripoli. They then departed Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Qlaiaat in the direction of Turkey.

On the same date, between 1140 hours and 1225 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekka in an easterly direction and circled over Chekka, Tripoli and the sea. They then headed south and departed Lebanese airspace at 1225 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.

On the same date, between 1855 hours and 2307 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Biyada and circled over the southern regions. It then departed Lebanese airspace off Al-Naqoura.

On the same date, at 2259 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Biyada in an easterly direction and circled over the southern regions. It then departed Lebanese airspace on 26 January 2007 at 0213 hours over Al-Naqoura.

On 26 January 2007, six enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the southern regions as follows: At 0200 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Biyada and departed Lebanese airspace at 0700 hours over Aalma al-Chaab. At 0932 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Naqoura and departed Lebanese airspace at 1230 hours over Al-Naqoura. At 0950 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Naqoura and departed Lebanese airspace at 1242 hours over Rmaich. At 1220 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Al-Naqoura and departed Lebanese airspace at 1330 hours over Al-Naqoura. At 1230 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Kfar Kila and departed Lebanese airspace at 1650 hours over Rmaich. At 1345 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Naqoura and departed Lebanese airspace at 1500 hours over Kfar Kila.

Sea violations

None reported.

Field aggressions

On 27, 28 and 29 January 2007 at various times, in some areas of Tyre and Al-Nabatiye, a number of Israeli balloons containing poison gases were found. Some had Hebrew writings on them and others had unclear writings. A number of citizens were taken to hospital because of them. Lebanese Army Corps of Engineers units acted to remove them and take the necessary action regarding them.

Israeli activities

On 22 January 2007, at 1559 hours, the sound of two explosions was heard inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ras al-Naqoura.

On the same date, between 1600 hours and 2000 hours, inside occupied Palestinian territory (opposite Labboune) near position W-404, enemy Israeli forces opened fire with light machine guns.

On the same date, between 1755 hours and 1810 hours, within occupied Palestinian regional waters, a number of hot-air balloons were seen in the sea off Ras al-Naqoura.

On the same date, at 1909 hours, inside occupied Palestinian regional waters, an enemy Israeli military launch fired a flare bomb over said waters.

On the same date, at 2055 hours, from one of their positions inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Aaitaroun, enemy Israeli forces fired a flare bomb over said position.

On the morning of 23 January 2007, enemy Israeli forces went into a state of alert in their outposts all along the border with Lebanon.

On the same date, between 1145 hours and 1345 hours, enemy Israeli forces strafed the area around their position at Samaqa inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands with machine-gun fire.

On the same date, at 1615 hours, the sound of several explosions was heard inside occupied Palestinian territory (opposite Ras al-Naqoura).

On 26 January 2007, at 1044 hours, the sound of an explosion was heard in Wadi Qatmun opposite the town of Rmaich.

On the same date, at 0954 hours, in the open sea off Ras al-Naqoura, an enemy Israeli military launch fired several rounds of medium-machine-gun fire over occupied Palestinian regional waters.

On 28 January 2007, between 1445 hours and 1600 hours, two enemy Israeli helicopters overflew their positions at Ramta and Samaqa inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands. Enemy Israeli forces also fired several rounds from various types of weapons inside said farmlands.

On 29 January 2007, between 1830 hours and 1900 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired several rounds in the area of the Dovev settlement inside occupied Palestinian territory (opposite the town of Yaroun).

On 30 January 2007, at 1050 hours, in Khallet Warda near the enemy Israeli forces' W-413 position inside occupied Palestinian territory (opposite Aalma al-Chaab), the sound of a number of rounds of medium-weapons fire was heard. At 1245 hours, the sound of an explosion and several rounds of medium-weapons fire was heard. The sound of another explosion was heard at 1400 hours.

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The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 6 February 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to inform you of the alarming number of terror attacks carried out by Palestinian terrorists operating in the Gaza Strip over the past three weeks.

From Monday, 15 January 2007, until yesterday, Monday, 5 February 2007, no less than 30 rockets were fired by Palestinian terrorists in the Gaza Strip at Israeli communities in the south. These rocket attacks included the launching of Qassams and mortar shells.

Palestinian terror continues unabated, in grave violation of the agreed upon ceasefire between Prime Minister Ehud Olmert and President Mahmoud Abbas in late November. The persistence of Palestinian terror is an outright act of provocation, threatening the viability of sustainable peace and security in our region. The Hamas government must adhere to the three conditions of the international community, reaffirmed by the Quartet last week, and spare no effort to put an end to the violence and terror against Israel.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13 and 14. An identical letter has been sent to Mr. Peter Burian, President of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daniel **Carmon**
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

07-23123 (E) 080207